



3rd Intermediate Activity Book

by Terry O'Neill and Peter Snow



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Hanaa Adil Ali Tawadud Mohammed Ridha Hind Farooq Ali Omar Osamah Nashaat Nada Kadhim Hussein Khulud Aswad Shmes

Editorial team

Sarah MacBurnie, Chris Little, Sarah Whiting

Illustrators

Doug Nash, Janette Hill

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Page 22: Photograph of Mr Bean, Moviestore collection Ltd/Alamy Stock Photo



A Look at the picture and write six sentences about the items in the box below. Use *There is/isn't* and *There are/aren't*.

clock	information desk	shop assistants	plants	supermarket	escalator
1					
2					
3					
4					
5 _	and the second s				
6					

L	name is young has	eyes
A bc	y is missing in the mall. He	six years old. His
is Jan	mal. He short bi	rown hair and brown
	his has and wearing	a
He is wearing	white T-shirt and j	jeans. The jeans are very old
and	_ T-shirt has <i>Iraq</i> on it. He is a	also a red
baseball cap. He _	white shoes	blue socks.
Sson 2 ① Listen again	n. Complete the sentences queuing doing no	queue
What are you		
	a minute.	
	a minute.	
See you I'm in a	a minute.	ne back now.

B

Spoken language

Mother

Children

Hurry up, **then**.

I'm really sorry, Mum.

Look ...

I'm just coming.

Come back **right** now.

See you in a minute.

• ① Listen again and see how the expressions are used.

What were the children doing at five past one? Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.

come (x2) eat wait (x2) drink

- 1 Jassim _____ a burger.
- 2 Fahad ______ a cola.
- 3 Salwa _____ in a queue.
- 4 Ibrahim _____ down in the lift.
- 5 Hasan _____ down the stairs.
- 6 The children's mother ______ at the information desk.

- 1 Look at the diary marked *You* on page 6 and think about what you were doing at the different times. Then write in the diary. For example: *having breakfast*.
- 2 Ask your partner questions about his/her diary. For example: What were you doing on Wednesday at 4 o'clock?
- 3 Fill in the answers in the diary marked *Your partner*.
- 4 Swap roles. Answer your partner.

What were you doing on (Monday) at (six) o'clock?

You

My diary	
Monday	6 a.m.
Tuesday	12 p.m.
Wednesday	4 p.m.
Thursday	7 p.m.

Your partner

Monday	_6 a.m.
Tuesday	12 p.m.
Wednesday	4 p.m.
Thursday	7 p.m.

A	Read the newspaper article on page 7 of your Student's Book.
	Complete the information for the fact file.

Name of car	
Number of seats	
Kilometres per litre	
Safety features	
Other extras	

B Find the following words in the text and give the line number. Work out their meaning and use them in sentences.

Line number

1	gaze		_	
---	------	--	---	--

- 2 dream _____
- 3 built-in _____
- 4 warranty _____

_		
1	(gaze)	
_	(Suze)	

- 2 (dream) _____
- 3 (built-in) _____
- 4 (warranty) _____

Unit 1

C Look at the text on page 7 of your Student's Book. Find the adjectives and the nouns they describe.

Line	Adjective	Noun
4	fantastic	car
6		
7		
10		
16		-
16		-
18		
24		
27		
28		



Adjectives

Some opposites are different words.

For example: ugly beautiful

Some opposites use the prefix un-

For example: important unimportant

0	Write the opposites.	You can	use the	adjectives i	n the	table
	in Exercise C to help	you.				

terrible	dangerous
expensive	old
boring	unimportant
ugly	

	Δ	
1	11	
_		۷

quite and really

These words modify adjectives.

quite makes an adjective less strong.

really makes an adjective stronger.

The film was quite good. [*]
The film was good. [**]
The film was really good. [***]

Note this different way of using quite and really. It was a really good film.

BUT

It was **quite a** good film.

- © Complete these sentences with quite or really.
 - 1 The Panther is ______ fast. You have to be careful!
 - 2 It has a ______ beautiful shape. You'll love it!
 - 3 I think this is _____ a cheap bike. What do you think? Cheap or expensive?
 - 4 The exam was _____ difficult, but not like the one last year.

A	Match	the	words	to	make	compound	nouns.
W	Maccii	CITC	WOIGS	CO	manc	compound	mounts.

sweet	•	• bag
car	•	proof
information	•	• game
disc	•	• assistant
insect	•	shop
air	•	• bin
swimming	•	 brakes
video	•	roof
sun	•	• desk
litter	•	• pool
shop	•	• park

B What are they for? Use so you can/can't.

airbags (be safe in a crash) 1 Cars have airbags so that you can be safe in a crash.

	3
2	CD player (listen to music)
3	GPS (get lost)

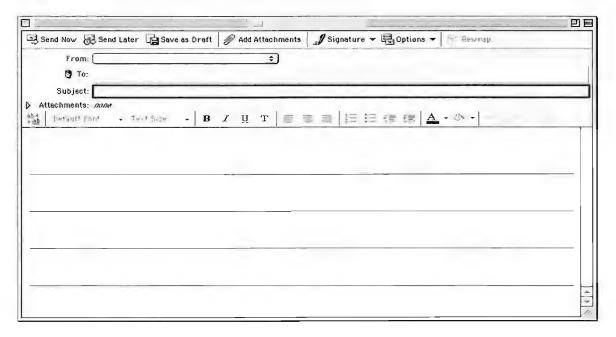
- 4 electric windows (open windows easily)
- sunroof (let light in) 5
- tinted windows (see into the car easily) 6

A Fill in the gaps to complete the email.

can can go easy to put together fantastic help you saving up skateboard so well

□ Table 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Send Now & Send Later Save as Draft Add Attachments Signature - Goptions - Secret	
From: Salwa	l
₫ To: Lucy	_
Subject: My new skateboard	_
D Attachments: nane Ship Lufacitification Table ■ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
I bought my new yesterday. I have been for six	
months. It's! It turns so! On the box it says it's	
and it's true! My father screwed the wheels on in 5 minutes.	
It has plastic wheels and a wooden board, you	
really fast. It's my favourite colours too – green and purple. The best thing	
is that it comes with a book to learn more about	
skateboarding. I do a kickflip now!	*

B Imagine you have a new item from adverts 1–4 on Student's Book page 9. Write your own email to a friend about your new item.



Unit 1

Lesson 6

)	Complete this description of Sal	ly.		
	Sally is short. She isn't _		. She has brown _	•
	She a pink a	and a	top. She _	a
	pink bag too.			
	Now write a description of Ahm	ied.		
	Ahmed is			
es	sson 7			
)				
	Read the sentences about Sally			
	Read the sentences about Sally attrue (T) or false (F).			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally			
	Read the sentences about Sally a true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons.			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons. She can paint really well.			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons. She can paint really well. She's not very helpful.			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons. She can paint really well. She's not very helpful. She's good at maths.			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons. She can paint really well. She's not very helpful. She's good at maths. She's very tall.			
	Read the sentences about Sally true (T) or false (F). Sally She likes art lessons. She can paint really well. She's not very helpful. She's good at maths. She's very tall. She's got brown hair.			

3	His hair is brown and c	urly.	
4	He's been at Zaid's scho	ool for six months.	
5	He's really good fun.		
6	He's a bit quiet.		
3	Correct the false sen	itences.	
	-		
			ve don't want to upset the reader or gative descriptions more polite:
	He's ugly: She's short: He can't play football:		' She's not very tall . od at football. / He can't play
3	Complete the follow	ving sentences in	a more polite way.
l	He's stupid.		
	He's not		
2	He's lazy.		
	He's	lazy.	
3	She can't sing.		
	She's not		

4	He can't paint.	
•	He can't	
5	She's bad at football.	
	She's not	
6	She's boring.	
	She's much fun.	
7	He's unfriendly.	
	He's	
Le	esson 8	
A	Read the sentences about how to look after your teeth and matthem true (T) or false (F).	ark
1	It's important to clean your teeth every day.	
2	You should try to see a teacher if you have a toothache.	
3	Eating too many sweets is good for your teeth.	
4	Brush your teeth for at least two seconds.	
5	A dentist will give you good advice about how to look after your teeth.	
6	Drinking lot of fizzy drinks is bad for your teeth.	
B	Correct the false sentences.	

W	

③ Listen to the two conversations. Then write notes to describe the two people.

	Name:	Name:
Hair	•	•
	•	•
		•
Eyes	•	•
Height	•	•
Clothes	•	•
	•	•
	•	•
		•
Other		•

0	Write	the	opposites	of	these	words.
						_

- 1 dangerous _____ 4 happy ______
- 2 old-fashioned ______ 5 old _____
- 3 expensive _____ 6 uncomfortable _____

Write words that match these definitions.

- 1 It makes cars, boats and planes move. _____
- 2 words and pictures to help sell things ______
- 3 A person who helps others is _____
- 4 You can clean your teeth with this.
- 5 three or more people waiting in line _____

Read about Hassan and answer the questions.

Hassan wanted to buy a new car, but he didn't know what to get. He was sitting in a cafe in the mall drinking a coffee. He was at the mall because he needed some new clothes. But he wasn't thinking about clothes. He was thinking about a car.

He saw a newspaper on a seat next to him. It was open at page 10. There were some articles about cars. He picked it up and started reading. He didn't begin at the beginning, he started in the middle.

The Tiger 5X also has very good suspension to help the driver keep on the road. It is also good in the desert. The passengers won't bounce up and down in the back seats! There's lots of space for bags, so this car is good for people who like

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

camping. It's also good for people who want to carry lots of sports equipment but don't want to have a big 4WD car.

'Oh! That's good,' he thought. 'I like camping in the desert. And I don't want my children bouncing up and down in the back.'

The Tiger 5X is a great new car. It has many things that drivers like. There are also things to keep the other people in the car happy – and happy <u>passengers</u> help keep the driver happy! First of all it looks good. That's very important.

'Ah!' thought Hassan. 'This is good for me and good for my family. I think I will go and look at the Tiger 5X.'

•	The the sentences true (1) or faise (1).	
a)	Hassan went to the mall to buy some clothes.	
b)	He was sitting in a cafe thinking about coffee.	
c)	He saw a newspaper and started reading the first page.	
d)	Hassan likes the suspension on the Tiger 5X.	
e)	Hassan knows what car to look at after reading the newspaper.	

b) bounce _____

Use words in the text to explain:

1

2

a)

passengers _

An	swer the questions. Write short answers.
W]	here did Hassan find the newspaper?
W	here did he start reading the article?
W	hy is the Tiger 5X good for camping? Give two reasons.
— W]	ho does Hassan want to take in his car?
son	10
Co	omplete the storytime table.
1	Title
2	Characters
3	What it is about
4	Why I liked/didn't like the story

B Us	se the	words	in	the	box	to	complete	the	sentences	5.
------	--------	-------	----	-----	-----	----	----------	-----	-----------	----

	queue	hard working	imag	ginative	poet	patience	prize	
1	My brother	is very		He alway	rs does e	extra homew	ork.	
2	Hassan was	so pleased when	he wor	n first		in the poet	ry compe	tition.
3	It is import	ant to be		_ when yo	ou are w	riting poem	S.	
4	The	was so lo	ong it o	came out	of the d	loor!		
5	I have a lot	of	_ with	young ch	ildren.			
6	His dream	was to be a famou	.s		_			
Ex	tra activitie:							
A	•	metimes ask qu words in order			•	riends.		
1	his color	ır What ?	is	hair				
2	he does	? Where	live					
3	does wea	ar What he	;					
4	? footbal	l play well	he	Can				
5	he ? I	s science go	ood	at and	l ma	ths		

B	Make these sentence	es more polite.
1	He's fat.	
	He's fat.	
2	He can't play football.	
	He can't play football _	
3	He can't play volleyball.	
	He's not	
4	He's unfriendly.	
	He's not	
G	Complete the senter	nces.
	•	chool. Why were they late? What were they doing?
	phone	wait listen to look for play
1	Ĭ	_ for my brother.
2	I	the radio and I didn't know the time.
3	Ι	on my computer and I didn't hear the taxi come.
4	Ι	_ my shoes for twenty minutes!
5	Ι	my mother in hospital.
	Five girls can't go out to	the party. Why can't they go? What are they doing?
	watch	paint do cook look after
1	Ţ	1
1	I	
2	Ι	
3	I	a good programme on TV.
4	Ι	_ dinner because my mother is ill.
5	I	a picture for the school competition.

A Which verb goes with each word or words? Write out the phrases. You can use the same verb more than once.

a ba a story	•	e ah TV sor	a goal		rnoon	nic a ro to the ci	
							-
iave a_	picnic			9			
				12			
				13			
				14			
				15			
	ive phrase for each		Exerci	se A. Wri	te a coi	mplete	
entence	ior each	one.					
			ic auani	Eriday			
xample:	My family h	as a picn	ic every	iriday.			

4

5

Put these verbs in order from top to botton	G	Put these	verbs in	order	from	top	to	bottom
---	---	-----------	----------	-------	------	-----	----	--------

don't like really enjoy	hate	like	love
-------------------------	------	------	------

111	
11	
1	
X	
XXX	

A Write the verb in the correct form – to go, go or going.

- 1 Where would you like _____ this afternoon?
- 2 How about ______ to the park?
- 3 I'd rather ______ to the beach and play football.
- 4 Why not ______ to the fun fair?
- 5 I'd love _____ to the mall.
- 6 Yes, let's _____

B A& Ask and answer.

- Pupil 1: Make suggestions for the weekend.
- **Pupil 2:** You don't like any of the suggestions. Think of a good reply for each one.

How about going to the beach?

It's too hot.

Now change roles.

A Find the words to describe each type of book in the wordsearch. Then label the books.

S	p	n	t	О	С	0	m	e	d	у	С
m	r	n	a	С	h	0	r	r	0	r	h
а	d	V	e	n	t	u	r	e	s	n	a
p	1	u	W	a	e	f	S	у	0	u	r
k	n	p	a	f	i	С	t	i	0	n	a
j	0	u	W	a	Z	t	u	g	1	e	С
t	r	a	v	e	1	u	r	e	n	i	t
Ь	0	p	S	Ь	y	n	С	e	S	1	e
f	1	S	r	m	r	С	e	S	t	r	r

1



2



3



4



5



6 Books 2–5 are all

types of

Now find one word that goes down.

A person in a book, film or play is a ______.

B (Complete the	article	with a	verb	from	the	box.	Use	each	word	once.
-----	--------------	---------	--------	------	------	-----	------	-----	------	------	-------

didn't like	got	go	read	take off	was called
was made	of	went	were	was	were called

I an interesting boo	ok recently. It The Mountains
of the Moon. It was a science fiction	on story. The main characters
Jim and Mary. They	astronauts – you know, people who
into space. They	to the moon. They found a
mountain on the moon. It	gold. They lots
of the gold, but then the spaceshi	p was too heavy. It couldn't
I the ending be	cause it very sad.

One student wrote about his interview with Lucy. Some information is wrong. Correct the information. There are no spelling or grammar mistakes.

Lucy is an actor. She plays the character Samara in a new horror programme. Lucy got the part after a film test. There were about 300 other girls at the test. The TV company wrote to her after the test. It took seven months to make the film. She didn't go to school, but she had lessons before filming each day.

Another student wrote this. The information is correct but there are eight spelling mistakes.

Lucy is an acter. She is in a new TV comdy. Lucy plays the caracter Samara. She did an audition. There where about 200 other girls at the audition. She got a phone col after the audition. Filming tuk six months. She had a speshial teacher who gave hur lessons every day.

Lesson 5

A Draw lines to match questions in the left-hand column that have the same meaning as questions in the right-hand column.

What is it called? • Could I borrow it?

Who is it about? • How does it end?

What's the topic? • What's it about?

Where does it happen? • What's the name of the main character?

What's the ending like? • What's the title?

Could you lend it to me? • Where does it take place?

B Cover the second column in Exercise A. Can you remember the questions? Then cover the first column. Can you remember the questions?

G	Make notes	about a	book or	a film y	ou read	or watched	recently
---	------------	---------	---------	----------	---------	------------	----------

Title		
Author/Director		_
Kind of story		
Topic		1
Where it happens		
Main character		
Ending		

A	Are the	sentences	true	(T)	or false	(F)?
w	Ale tile	3errence3	uuc	(1)	oi iaise	(1):

1	Lucy's brother is clumsy.	
2	Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays.	
3	Samara's brother is older than her.	
4	Samara's mother liked her tea.	
5	Lucy's character fell in the pool.	
6	The brother got very wet.	

B These sentences come from Lucy's article. Match the beginning and ending of each sentence.

- 1 My brother is very clumsy
- 2 In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea
- 3 I really enjoyed filming the latest episode
- We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool
- 5 Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch

- a) because we go away as a family on a holiday.
- b) and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on!
- c) and then slips in the puddle.
- d) and is always having silly accidents.
- e) and it tasted awful!

Complete these sentences about Lucy's TV show in the present simple. Use verbs from the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

be	fall	put	spill	trip	drop	slip	

- 1 My brother _____ very clumsy.
- 2 In the first episode, my brother _____ salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.
- 3 My brother _____ things and ____ over.
- 4 My brother _____ in the hotel pool.
- 5 Then he _____ his drink and ____ in the puddle.

Begin			
Samara's bro	ther was ve	ery clumsy o	and always had
silly accidents			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	<u> </u>	
			-
			_
		-	

A Look at the advertisements on page 21 of your Student's Book. Complete the table about the events.

	The graduation party	The circus
Where?	the main hall of the school	
Which day(s)?		for one week from Saturday 18th March
What time?		
How much?		
How can I get tickets?		

B Complete these sentences. Choose a word from the box.

better	cost	free	need	
prefer	shall	starts	would	

- 1 _____ you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
- 2 Are you _____ on Thursday?
- 3 Is Friday _____ for you?
- 4 Tell me if you _____ Thursday or Friday.
- 5 We don't ______ to get tickets in advance.
- 6 It _____ at 8.00.
- 7 The seats ______ 15,000 IQD.
- 8 _____ I get the cheapest?

C Look at the advertisements on page 21 of your Student's Book. What information about an event should you give on a poster? Make a list in the first column.

Type of event	

Opy words from the box in the correct place in the second column.

12,000 IQD 14th June 1st September 2.00 p.m. 23rd March 5.45 p.m. fun fair 25,000 IQD Friday International Hotel sports hall sports festival charity event Saturday Monday school hall 009467719658933 10,000 IQD www.tickets.com cinema graduation ceremony film poetry reading theatre on the door doors open at 8 p.m. free

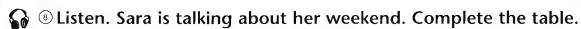
Think of an event you would like to go to. Find out all the information you will need to complete a similar table.



Complete a fact file about your favourite film.

	Fact File
Title	
Released	
Genre	
Director	
Script writer	
Stars	
The story	
Interesting facts	
My opinion	

4	
4	Λ
v	A I
•	



	Thu	rsday	Frid	ay
	place	activity	place	activity
morning				
afternoon				
evening				

B Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases. Use each verb only once.

borrow	have	play	write
go	watch	sper	nd

- 1 _____ to the cinema
- 2 _____ a picnic
- 3 _____ a book
- 4 _____ a letter
- 5 _____ the morning
- 6 _____ TV
- 7 _____ a game

9	Write the words to match the definitions.
1	something you do in your spare time
2	a funny book, film or play
3	another word for a writer
4	activities like running, jumping and swimming
5	You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music.
Le	sson 10
Wh	at's my hobby? Read and find out.
1	I get small pieces of glass, metal or shell and create things for people to wear.
2	I sit by a river with a long, thin rod.
3	I use colourful threads to make something to keep you warm.
4	I work hard to go further and faster. My hobby means I get wet.
5	
	My hobby is very relaxing. I just sit and watch from my comfortable chair.

Extra activities

A	Complete the conversation.								
	О	I'm a good book at the moment.							
	•	the title? Maybe I've read it.							
	0	called <i>The Big Blue Sea</i> .							
	•	I know that. What's it?							
	0	It's about a fisherman. He goes every day.							
		But one day there no fish.							
	•	So? That very exciting.							
	O	Yes, but he tries find out why. Then it gets							
	0	I borrow it?							
	0	Yes, of course. When I finish							

B Write these in the past simple.

1	want		7	send	
2	is		8	lose	
3	say		9	fly	
4	arrive		10	set	
5	laugh	-	11	get	
6	land		12	put	

G	Read this summary of a story. Choose a word from the box
	for each space.

anyone called ending frightened heard horror house lights live recently stopped strange who
I read a story <u>recently</u> . It was 'The Terrible Forest'
It was a story. I sometimes like horror stories, but this one
was lived near a fores
People terrible sounds every night in the forest and saw
, but the police couldn't find In the end,
the man left his and the sounds and lights
Another man came to in the house. I was
by the story and I didn't understand the
An Englishman on holiday / very funny / goes to France / gets lost / can't speak French / asks lots of people / arrives lots of different places / funny things happen / arrives in Spain / doesn't know where he is / loses his car / comes home on a boat / good ending / as when he wakes up, it is all a dream / leaving England the next day
Begin I read a story recently.

A Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

	bite	fly	grow	hunt	produce		
1	A bat is not a bird, but it can like a bird.						
2	Owls and kill small animals at night.						
3	If you put your f	oot on a sn	ake, it will		you.		
4	Cows and goats		milk.				
5	Elephants	Vé	erv big, bur	it takes ma	nv vears		

B Study the spelling rule and write the comparative forms of these adjectives.

1	wet	4	long	7	near
2	thin	5	noisy	8	fit
3	sad	6	friendly	9	heavy



Spelling rule: final consonants d, g, n, t

<u>Single consonants</u> after <u>single vowels</u> are doubled when an ending is added.

Example:

 $big \rightarrow bigger \rightarrow biggest$

 $hot \rightarrow hotter \rightarrow hottest$

But $clean \rightarrow cleaner \rightarrow cleanest$ (because ea is not a single vowel)

Remember: final y usually changes to i. e.g. $dry \rightarrow drier$

Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table.

	cheap	dangerous	ugly	expensive	interesting	happy	careful	tidy	
	quiet er	m	ore be	autiful					
		-							
D	Write the	ese sentend	es dif	ferently so	that they	mean th	ne same	thing.	
	Example: An elephant is bigger than a giraffe. A giraffe is not as big as an elephant. A giraffe is smaller than an elephant.								
1	A bear is not as fast as a lion.								
2	In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse.								
3	Cows are l	oigger than g	goats.						

2

E Study the language box below. Then discuss the questions.



Superlative forms of adjectives: add est or most

The rules for superlatives are the same as those for the comparatives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative		
fast	fast <u>er</u>	fast <u>est</u>		
useful	more useful	most useful		

beautiful more beautiful most beautiful

&& Discussion

- 1 What's the most useful farm animal?
- 2 What's the most useful insect?
- 3 What's the most beautiful place in Iraq?

Lesson 2

A Write the headlines on page 28 of your Student's Book as sentences in column 1.

	What is happening?	Rate of change	Cause of change
1	People are growing taller.	2cm	
2	People		
3			

- B 🞧 🐵 Now listen and complete the information in column 2.
- **G** ⊕ What is causing these changes? Write short notes in column 3. Then listen again to check.

at may h	nappen if	these cha	anges co	ontinue	? Finish	n the sent
eople grov	v a lot taller	r,				
eople live	longer,					
ie populat	ion keeps ii	ncreasing,				
<u> </u>						
oose suit	able sente	ences to	answer	the spe	aker.	
love choc	olates.					
I dor	n't like horro	or stories.				
I'm not a	fraid of rats	s.)				_
\checkmark	My mother	r is afraid o	of dogs.			

Neither do I. Neither am I. So do I. So am I. I don't. I am. I don't mind them.

B △△ Practise saying the sentences.

3	Complete the sentences so that	they	are true.			
1	If there were no spiders in the world, Mithaq happy. (a) would be (b) wouldn't be					
2	If there were no spiders, (a) there would be fewer mosquitoes (b) there would be more mosquitoes					
3	If there were more mosquitoes in the world, (a) more people would get ill (b) fewer people would get ill					
Le	sson 4					
A	Finish these sentences. Make the	em ti	rue for yourself.			
1	If there was a spider on my desk now,					
2	If my friend had a pet monkey,					
3	If we didn't have air-conditioning,					
4	If we didn't have cars,					
B	Match the beginnings and ends	of tl	ne second conditional sentences.			
1	If Salah had lots of money		his house would have a swimming pool.			
2	Jamal would start his own business					
3	If Jamal made lots of money from	b)	if Jamal went abroad to work.			
	his business	c)	he would go on holiday around			
4	If I was Salah's friend		the world.			
5	Salah would live in Jamal's house	d)	he would take me on holiday too.			
		e)	if he had lots of money.			

Le	SSON 5
A	Are these sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?
1	Falcons can move faster than any other living thing.
2	Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat.
3	The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them.
4	Falconry used to be just a sport.
5	There could soon be no rare birds because of falconry.
	Study the explanation. Then choose the best answers to complete the sentences. Reading skill: understanding inferences
	An inference is something that we <u>understand</u> from a text, although the text does not say it. Example: Text: He has twelve falcons, five cars and three houses. Inference: He is rich.
1	Paragraph 1: The writer thinks that falcons are to watch. (a) interesting (b) exciting (c) frightening
2	Paragraph 2: The Bedouin were with their diet before falconry. (a) happy (b) unhappy (c) pleased
3	Paragraph 3: Falconry today is (a) more exciting (b) more comfortable (c) less exciting, but more comfortable

Study this extract from the text about falconry and complete the sentences below.

The Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. Then **they** learned how to catch falcons. Soon, the Bedouin were eating meat **their** falcons caught for **them**.

1	thev is the _	of the sentence.	It stands in	place of	
1	mey is the _	of the sentence.	n stands m	prace or	

- 2 them is the _____ of the sentence. It stands in place of _____.
- 3 their is a possessive adjective; it stands in place of _____.

Now complete this table.

subject pronoun	object pronoun	possessive adjective
I	me	
you	you	
he	him	
she	her	
it	it	
we	us	
they	them	

O	Read a	nd complete this conversation with words from the table.
	Ahmad:	Salman, can you lend me camera, please? We have a class
		project and teacher wants to take photos of
		wildlife.
	[Salman	gives Ahmad camera.]
	Salman:	Yes, can borrow camera, but carry
		in case. Then it won't get broken if
		drop
	Ahmad:	needn't worry, Salman 'll use the case.
	Salman:	I'll need it back on Thursday evening. My aunt and uncle from Saudi
		Arabia and children will be visiting on Friday.
		My mother doesn't see brother very often and
		wants to take photos of the whole family.
	Ahmad:	Don't worry. I'll bring it back on Thursday.
Le	sson 6	
A		ete the information about the parts of a questionnaire. ese words:
		answers instructions points questions scores
		situations title topic
1	71	. 11
1		e tells us the questionnaire's
2		oduction explains thes what we will learn if we answer the
		ives
3	The que	stions ask what we would do in five
		ve three possible
4		ossible and explains the meaning

- **B** Write these sentences with punctuation.
 - 1 what would you do if you saw a snake
 - 2 if I was going to a wild place I would tell my father first
 - 3 if you were bitten by an animal what would you do
 - 4 would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater



The present passive

Use the passive when you don't know who performed the action, or when the action is more important than who did it.

- Where can the sandviper be found? (Where the sandviper is found is important, but the person who found it is not.)
- My tools have been stolen. (We don't know who stole them.)

Use by when you want to say who did the action.

• Our petroleum products are bought by many countries.

Form the passive with the verb be + past participle.

The sandviper can be found in hot, dry countries. (past simple passive)

Match the beginnings and endings of the passive sentences. Bats • can they be found? 1 • can be frightened of humans. A new species Snakes • can be killed if you are bitten by a snake. • can be found in deserts. You can be seen at night. Where A lot of animals • has been discovered.

B Complete these sentences in the passive.

1	Hedgehogs can	(eat) by foxes.
2	Gazellles can	(hunt) by lions.
3	Wild goats	_ (discover) in Iraq.
4	The camel	_ (lost) in the desert.

Choose a kind of wildlife and complete a fact file.

	Fact file
Kind of wildlife + examples	
Where?	-
When?	
What has changed and why?	
What do students think about	

Lesson 9

A Complete the phrases and sentences with words from the box.

		afraid	million	habitats	hotter	mind	wild	Neither
1	I don't .			5		de	o I.	
2	I'm not			6	six		_ peop	le
3	animal			7	It is gett	ting		
4		21	nimals					

U	write the words that match the definitions.			
1	a bird that hunts and kills other birds			
2	the opposite of safe			
3	sit and travel on a horse or camel			
4	the fastest bird in the world			
5	rice and wheat, for example			
6	people who are not children			
G	Choose (a), (b), (c) or (d) to complete each sentence.			
1	Which is fastest living thing? (a) more (b) the (c) the most (d) a			
2	The Bedouin used falcons to catch food. (a) their (b) there (c) they (d) them			
3	What will happen if this change? (a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) continues			
4	If there was a spider in the room, I it outside. (a) put (b) will put (c) would put (d) have put			
5	What would happen if fewer snakes? (a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) there were			
6	Hilla is greener than be. (a) it used (b) used to (c) it used to (d) it was used			
7	Many animals are useful to (a) we (b) our (c) ours (d) us			

1	a)	There would be more insects if there were no spiders.
	b)	If there
2	a)	The number of birds has gone up.
	b)	There are more birds
3	a)	A mouse is not as big as a rat.
	b)	A rat is
Ĺ	a)	Falcons eat small animals and birds.
	b)	Small animals and birds
5	a)	Where can you find wild flamingos?
	4)	where can you find who hammigos.
	b)	Where
Le	b) sson 1	Where
	b) sson 1	Where

	5 What do you think the message of the stor	y is?
	6 Why I liked / didn't like the story.	
	7 New words	
B	Write true (T) or false (F).	
1	A <i>predator</i> is an animal that kills and eats other animals.	
2	A fawn is the word for young animals.	
3	Lightning is bright flashes of electricity in the sky.	
4	Confront means to have many problems and difficulties.	

Extra activities

Read these true stories from China and Africa and answer the questions.



Story 1

About fifty years ago in China, farmers had a big problem with birds. There were too many birds, and the birds were eating the plants in the farmers' fields.

The Chinese government wanted the farmers to produce more food. The farmers said, 'We could produce more food if there were fewer birds.'

So the government told everyone in China to kill birds. At first, this plan worked well. Millions of birds were killed. The farmers produced more food and they were pleased.

Then they had a new problem – there were too many insects. The insects ate more plants than the birds, and they were everywhere. They were in the fields, in the houses, in people's hair, eyes, ears, noses and mouths.

The farmers and the government understood their mistake. They said, 'The birds used to eat the insects, but now we've killed the birds and the insects are worse than the birds were.'

Story 2

A few years ago, in Africa, some farmers had a problem with monkeys. There were a lot of wild monkeys in the jungle near the farms, and sometimes these monkeys took bananas and other fruit from the farmers' trees.

So the farmers went into the jungle and killed a lot of monkeys. They did the same thing again every few weeks until there were no monkeys left.

The farmers were very pleased, but then something started killing their animals at night. Every week, a farmer lost one or two of his animals. The killers were leopards. Leopards usually eat monkeys, but the monkeys were all dead. So the leopards were eating the farmers' animals.

The farmers understood their mistake and they stopped killing monkeys. After a few years, there were lots of monkeys again. They ate the farmers' fruit, but the farmers didn't mind because the leopards stopped killing their animals.

	wark the sentences true (1) or faise (F) for each s	ctory.	
		Story 1	Story 2
1	The story is from Africa.		
2	It is about farmers' problems with wildlife.		
3	The government thought of a plan.		
4	People killed a lot of wildlife.		
5	At first, they were pleased with the result.		
6	The next problem was not as bad as the first problem.		
0	Write short answers to these questions.		
1	What was the Chinese farmers' second problem?		
2	Why couldn't the birds eat the insects?		
3	Why did the farmers kill the monkeys?		
4	Why did the leopards kill the farmers' animals?		
5	Why did the leopards stop killing the farmers' animals?		
6	What is the inference from these two stories?		

Check your progress Test A – Listening and Vocabulary

A	Read the two quanswer them.	iestions. 🎧	® Listen to	o the annour	ncement and
1	What is the girl's n	ame?			
2	How old is she? _				
3	₩ ⊕ Look at the again and tick the	-		n to the anno	ouncement
	a) straight curly	hair	e)	green	trousers
	b) black brown	hair	f)	blue black	trainers
	c) blue brown	eyes	g)	white black	socks
	d) blue white	shirt			
B	Read the question answer them.	ons. 🎧 📵 L	isten to th	ie advertisem	ent and
1	What is the name	of the car?			
2	How much is it? _		_ IQD		
3	What does it do to	the litre?		kilometres	
4	How many seats de	oes it have? _			

5		eatures. 🎧 ¹⁹ Listen to the advertisement ne features you hear.
a)	electric windows	
b)	electric seats	
c)	sunroof	
d)	radio	
e)	CD player	
f)	video-game player	
g)	DVD player	
h)	driver's air bag	
i)	passenger's air bag	
j)	GPS	
0	Opposites: find t	en pairs of words that are opposites and w

0	Opposites: find ten pairs of words that are opposites and write	ž
	hem in the table.	

awful	bea	utiful	bright	cheap	dan	ngerous	dark	expensive
fanta	astic	fast	happy	hard	workin	ig la	zy noisy	old
		quiet	sad	safe s	How	ugly	young	

1 fast	slow
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Word groups: put the words from the box into the correct column.

airport artistic author adventure clever comedy cool department store carpenter cinema friendly doctor electrician helpful horror hospital hotel mall minister policeman science fiction stadium museum nurse painter talkative theatre travel

Describing people	Jobs	Types of stories
talkative	painter	comedy
	people	people

$lue{\mathbf{E}}$ Write the verb in the correct form – to go , go or go	r going	$\mathbf{E}^{\mathbf{k}}$	8
---	---------	---------------------------	---

1 I'd love to summer school this ye

- 2 I'd rather ______ to the library.
- 3 How about _____ fishing?
- 4 OK. Let's ______ fishing.

0	Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective.
1	That red bag isn't mine bag is blue.
2	Salman fell down the stairs and broke leg!
3	You need to tidy room – it's a mess.
4	Please come to the park for a picnic with
5	Dania has passed the exam studied really hard and hard work
	was rewarded.
G	Choose the correct word(s) to complete the first conditional sentences.
1	If you too many sweets, you will feel ill.
	eat will eat
2	You on your test if you don't study.
	won't do well don't do well
3	If I bake a cake, have some?
	will you do you
4	Your sister will miss the bus if she get up soon.
	won't doesn't

Check your progress

Test B - Reading

A	Read the text	and number the paragraph headings
	in the correct	order.

At the village school	Moving to Baghdad
A French friend	Ibrahim as a child
Life outside Iraq	

Ibrahim's life story

Ibrahim lived in a small village in the south of Iraq when he was a child. He loved the sea and he often went fishing with his father. From an early age, he was interested in animals. He was forever asking questions about animals, for example, 'Why do flies have wings?' and 'Why do fish live in the sea?' His father had goats and chickens and Ibrahim liked to look after them. He talked to them as if they were friends. His brothers used to laugh at him.

When he went to school, Ibrahim learned to read quickly. He liked reading and he was always asking his father for books. He did not like television, so he spent a lot of time reading. He learnt that there were lots of different animals in other countries.

In 1990, Ibrahim's father got a new job with Iraq Petroleum and the family moved to Baghdad. Life was very different in the city. At first, Ibrahim did not like it, but after a few months, he found that there was a lot to do for a 16-year-old boy.

One day, at the mall, he met a French boy called Pierre. Ibrahim learned to speak some French with him. He also learned about France. The boys used to talk about what they wanted to do when they left school. One day, Ibrahim said 'I think I'll be a zoologist. Then I can study animals in different countries.'

When Ibrahim left school, he studied zoology at Cairo University. Now he is a well-known zoologist. He works in France and he is writing a book about animals in Africa.

B Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1	Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school.	
2	He found out about animals from television.	
3	He moved to Baghdad when he was 17.	
4	Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French.	
5	Ibrahim wrote a book at university.	

Answer the questions.						
Where was Ibrahim's village?						
What did he look after for his father?						
Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions?						
Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books?						
Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad?						
What did he learn from Pierre?						
Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist?						
Where is Ibrahim writing his book?						
Complete the text with the past tense of these verbs.						

Ibrahim _____ to become a zoologist. He _____ to France and he is

working there.

Test C – Writing

A Use the plan below to write about your life.

- The questions may help you to think about what to write. You do not need to answer all of them.
- Write notes next to the questions you want to use.
- Make notes of your own ideas.

My life

Introduction	
Where were you born?	
Where do you live now?	
Who is in your family?	
Before you started school	
What were you like?	
What did you use to do?	
What do you remember most?	
After you started Primary scho	ol
How did you feel about school?	
Who did you meet there?	
What subjects did you like?	
What do you remember most about this time?	

After you started Intermediate school
How did you feel at first?
How do you feel now?
What have you enjoyed most?
What have you enjoyed least?
What do you do outside school?
When you leave Intermediate school
How do you feel about going to Preparatory school?
What job would you like to do? Why?
Do you think you will go to university? Why/Why not?

B Use your notes to write about your life in your notebook.

Remember!

- 1 Think carefully about your spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- 2 Think about the order of your sentences.
- 3 Think about using link words to join some of your sentences.

A So a Listen to three conversations. Then complete the table with the football scores.

Team	Sco	ore	Team
Brazil			India
Juventus			AC Milan
Manchester United			Arsenal

B Complete the conversation. You can use the same word more than once.

Ali: _____ you go out last night?

Fahed: No, I _____.

Ali: What _____ you do?

Fahed: I watched Liverpool on television.

Ali: Who _____ they play?

Fahed: Everton.

Ali: _____ they win?

Fahed: No, they _____. They lost.

Ali: What _____ the score?

Fahed: It ______ 2-1 to Everton.

 $\triangle \triangle$ Now practise the conversation.

C Think of scores for two football games. Write them here.

Team	Score	Team

AB Role-play the conversation from Exercise B, using the information from your table.

Lesson 2

1	Nawal Ramzi was born in Baghdad.	
2	Before becoming famous, Nawal Ramzi read a lot.	
3	The tooth Nawal pulled out was healthy.	
4	Nawal participated in workshops about toothbrushes.	
5	The new clinic uses old-fashioned equipment.	
6	Nawal's work is now more successful.	
7	Nawal likes helping people have healthy teeth.	
8	Poor people have to pay lots to see Nawal Ramzi.	

he was reading a lot	at home and keeping in touch with other dentists.
What / changed / Na	awal's life?
A bleeding gum.	
What / Nawal / do n	ext?
She participated in w	orkshops on using lasers in dentistry.
What / Nawal's new	
	ge and uses modern equipment.
How / the modern e	quipment / help?
t made her work mo	ore successful.
V/1 / N.T. 1 / CC	free treatment / to?

Make a conversation between a reporter and Dr Nawal Ramzi. Use the questions and answers in Exercise B. Practise the conversation in pairs. Begin:

Reporter: What were you doing before you became a famous dentist?

Nawal: I was reading a lot at home and keeping in touch with other dentists.

A Read the article about the Sports Minister's visit. Complete the reporter's notes.

									-[-		-	
<u>M</u>	liniste	r ar	rive	d at	:				_			
<u> </u>	liniste	r op	ene	d th	e sp	orts	citu	at:				<u> </u>
C	ost of	nev	w sp	orts	cit	y:						_
										_		

- B Answer these questions about Salma Al-Bayati and John Smith. Use short answers.
 - 1 What was Salma doing at the start of the story? ______
 - 2 What did the dog do first? ______
 - 3 What was John doing at the start of the story? ______
- 4 What did John do? _____
- Check this information in the advertisements.
 Write C (Cedars), HS (Hassan and Son), CT (Classic Tables) beside each sentence.
 - 1 Lunch costs 10,000 IQD. _____
 - 2 It isn't open on Fridays. _____
 - 3 It closes at 8 p.m. on Tuesdays.
 - 4 It is not in the Al Mansur Mall. _____
 - 5 It is in Yafa Street. _____
- 6 It is not open every day. _____

Choose the correct form of the word in brackets (past simple or past continuous) for each sentence.

The President of France (read) his emails when he
(get) the invitation to visit Iraq. He (accept) the invitation and
(look forward) to the visit.
The President (come) to Iraq on Tuesday. He
(arrive) early in the morning. He (go) to the Al-Shaab Stadium.
The Prime Minister (give) the President lunch. After that, they
(watch) a football match when the President (get)
an important phone call. After the match, he (leave) and
(go) to the airport.

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 What was Salma *do | doing* before the dog ran at her?
- 2 She played / was playing in the park.
- 3 John saw / was seeing the dog and Salma.
- 4 John acted / was acting quickly and saved Salma.
- 5 Many people were waiting / waited when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m.
- 6 He spoke / was speaking to the public before leaving at 2 p.m.

A Here are the sections from an English newspaper. Match each section with the contents.

	Sections		Contents
1	Home News	a)	advertisements for jobs, things for sale, etc.
2	International News	b)	funny pictures
3	Arts	c)	information about furniture, flowers, etc.
4	Sport	d)	articles sent to the paper from readers
5	Business	e)	news about clothes
6	Fashion	f)	news about companies, money, etc.
7	Leisure	g)	news about art, plays, paintings, etc.
8	Home and Garden	h)	news about football, tennis, etc.
9	Advertisements	i)	news from other countries
10	Television	j)	news from your own country
11	Letters	k)	programmes this evening
12	Opinion	1)	the ideas of the editor about recent news items
13	Cartoons	m)	things to do in your spare time

- B There are three spelling and punctuation errors in each sentence. Underline and correct them.
 - 1 Oil price's have bin falling steadily for the last six munths.
 - 2 Their are many new and exsiting shops in the Al-Mansour Mall?
 - 3 How many acre's of rainforrest are destroyed every day.
 - 4 My knew favrite TV show is on today at 6 oclock.

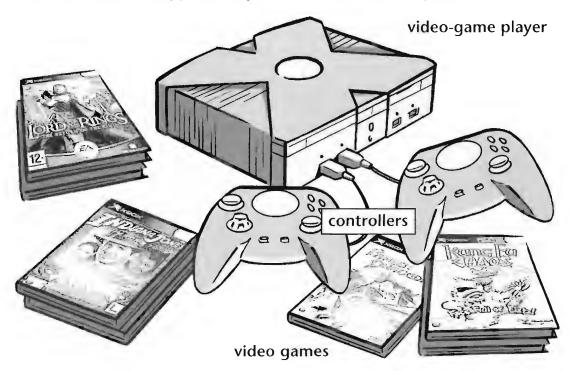
A	All these sentences are incorrect. Read the letters again
	and correct the mistakes.

Dalia's review

]	The students were wearing their home clothes.
	The audience were being noisy.
	Γhe arts team hadn't practised.
F	A few people were unhappy.
S	Sara's review
S	Sara arrived very early.
S	Sara got a seat in the middle of the hall.
7	The students around Sara were being quiet.
1	Nobody was clapping at the end.
-	Sara enjoyed the graduation party because she had a good seat.

Make these sentences negative. The hall was empty.
The students were wearing school uniform.
The arts team were performing very well.
Sara enjoyed standing at the back.
People were shouting at the arts team.
The audience stayed very quiet.
Write the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.
Majid arrived home at 8 p.m. His wife (make) dinner, his older son (do) his homework and his younger son
(get ready) for bed. First, he (help) one son with
his mathematics. Then he (read) a story to the other son, and
finally, he and his wife (eat) dinner.

A Find the correct reply in the box on page 68 for each sentence in the conversation. Copy the replies into the Seller spaces.



Buyer:	I'm ringing about the video-game player.
Seller:	1)
Buyer:	Yes, that's right. Is it sold?
Seller:	2)
Buyer:	Is it in good condition?
Seller:	3)
Buyer:	How many controllers does it have?
Seller:	4)
Buyer:	Are you selling any games with it?
Seller:	5)

That's great. How much is it?
6)
WY 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Would you take 10,000 IQD?
7)
OK. When can I see it?
8)
That's fine. What's the address?
9)
OK, Basim. My name's Khaled. I'll see you at 2 p.m. Goodbye.
10)

- a) 24, West Road. And my name's Basim.
- c) The one in the paper today?
- e) No, it's still for sale.
- g) Yes, there are seven games with it.
- i) Four.

- b) How about 2 p.m.?
- d) Yes. It's as good as new.
- f) 12,500 IQD.
- h) Bye, Khaled. See you later.
- j) Maybe.
- **B** △△ Practise the dialogue in Exercise A.
- © AB Role-play a telephone conversation about this advertisement. One pupil is the buyer and one is the seller. Then change roles.

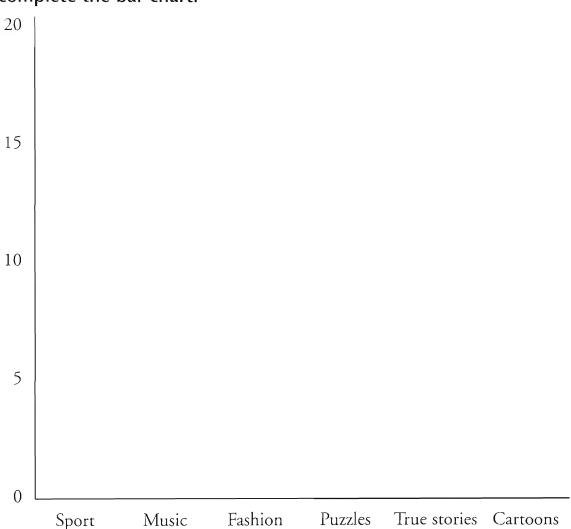
Table tennis table for sale. Tel: 334007

will start a	at 8.00. It will finish at 12 noon. It will last for four hours.
will start a	at 8.25 and last for four hours and twenty minutes.
'll last for o	one and a half hours and will finish at 11.30.
: will start a	at 9.15 and last for four hours.
t will last fo	or three hours.
	Liv. All Sections of the Control of
	e more sentences like the ones in Exercise A. our partner to identify the event.
Ask yo	our partner to identify the event.
B.	our partner to identify the event. Stions and give answers, using the words below. Stish / start?

A Si a Listen to three people talking about the most popular subjects in their class. Fill in the table with 1, 2, 3 to show which subjects are first, second and third most popular.

	English	Geography	Maths	History	Sport
Noura					
Faisal					
Hani					

B Using the tally chart you created on Student's Book page 52, complete the bar chart.



A	
	and Noor is talking to Mariam. Fill in the information in the table.

	Fahad	Noor	Mariam
TV programme he/she watched	-		
When it started		-	
Did he/she finish watching it?			
What did he/she do next?			

B	The words in the box are all types of television programmes.
	Match them to the definitions.

quiz show	docur	nentary	weather
talk	show	comedy	/

- 1 It tells a funny story.
- 2 Information about sun, rain and temperature. ______
- 3 A question and answer programme.
- 4 Conversations between famous people. ______
- 5 It gives information about one subject.

These are all words connected with sport. Match the nouns in the box with the verbs.

1 score 4 run 2 win 5 do			race	gymnastics	goal	tennis	medal
2 win 5 do	1	score			4	run	
	2	win			5	do	

A	Complete	the	storvtime	table
W	complete	CITC	3tory tillic	Labic

1 Title	
2 Characters	
3 What it is about	
	`
4 Why I liked/didn't like the story	
5 New words	

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

		reporter	wheelchair	weak	wise	praised	spectacles
1	Α_		writes about 6	events fo	r a news	paper.	
2	I need to see clearly when I'm reading.						
3	I'm too to carry that heavy box. Can you help me?						
4	Young people should be when they help the older generation						
5	If someone is unable to walk easily, they may need a						
6		ry father.'	man said, '	You left	a lesson	for every so	on and hope for

Extra activities

A	Complete the conversation. Use the same words more than once.
	• you watch TV last night?
	O Yes, I
	• What you watch?
	O A documentary.
	it interesting?
	O Yes, it
	• What it about?
	O Animals in Africa.
B	Put the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.
	Ali (sit) a book
	He (wait) for his friend Jassim. He (hear)
	a taxi stop and he (look) up. He (see)
	his friend Jassim. He (get) out of the taxi very slowly.
	'What's the matter?' Ali (think) Then he (see)
	Jassim (have) a broken leg.
3	Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentence.
1	Jassim broke his leg and couldn't walk. (he/him)
2	Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it toyesterday. (they/them)
3	'I often go to the beach with my sister,' said Noor. ' like the sea.' (We/Us)

4	Mrs Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave a good answer. (she/her)
5	Jassim and Hamid were late for school. 'Can you take in the car?' Jassim asked his father. (we/us)
0	Read these notes about a TV programme. Use your imagination to add extra information. Then write a summary.
	Very interesting / about elephants / also very funny /
	elephants by a pool / very thirsty / cameraman filming /
	reporter talking / one elephant blew water in the air /
	cameraman and reporter very wet.
	Begin
	I watched a good programme last night.

6

verbs	help put o	out repair run save take take care of
nouns/nou	ın phrases	a business cars customers fires
		lives orders for food sick people
		5
		6
Now dos	ribo thasa i	lohe
Now desc	cribe these j	
Now desc	doctor	firefighter mechanic policeman
	doctor shop	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter one who helps sick people and usu
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter one who helps sick people and usu
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter one who helps sick people and usu
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter one who helps sick people and usu
A docto	doctor shop or is someo	firefighter mechanic policeman p assistant teacher waiter one who helps sick people and usu

Choose two jobs – one that you would like to do and one that you would not like to do. Say why.

1	
2	
<i>Z</i>	
Le	sson 3
A	Read the questions and write answers.
1	How does Layla feel about school? How do you know?
2	What is she good at?
3	What does the headteacher suggest to help Layla?
4	What is Dania going to be?
5	What will she have to do after she leaves school?
6	Why does she want the job she talks about?

B	Write about yourself. Read the questions and write answers.					
1	What are you good at in school?					
2 What are you not good at?						
3	Are you good at anything outside school?					
4	When are you going to leave school?					
5	Do you think you work hard enough?					
6	Do you have any career plans?					
Add	the clauses in the box to the sentences below to make new sentences. who or that.					
	 who came last in the race who want to go to university who was stopped by the policeman that I left here 					
1	That's the man.					
2	Where are the books?					
3	The girl was ill.					
4	I've brought some cakes.					

Students have to work hard in school.

Unit 6

Lesson 5

Read these paragraphs and write a, an or the before the nouns where they are needed. Leave a space if no article is needed.

1



I'm at school in	Tikrit. I re	eally enjoy my school, so
I'm going to join	language	summer course at
end of year.	I'd like to be	interpreter. So,
I hope to get	_ place in	Arts College.

2



l came to	_ Mosul	few weeks ago. Before we
came here, we liv	ved in	Erbil. I miss my friends. I had
special f	riend called	Faizah. We went to same
school and we al	ways spent _	Saturdays together.
We both love	music	and we used to listen to songs
for hou	r a day. I don	i't know anyone here, but I hope I
will soon have _	frienc	1.

2

0					
	Complete	the sentence	es with the	words in	tne box.

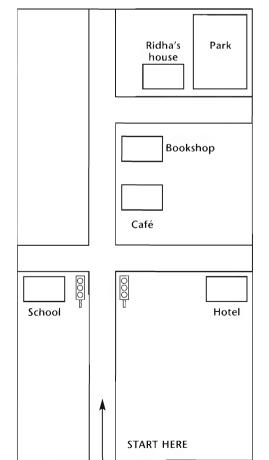
next to past long turn straight on how to get to

- 1 Go _____ until you get to the traffic lights.
- 2 When you get to the blue house ______ left.
- 3 Can you tell me _____ the library?
- 4 Go _____ the bookshop and it's on the right.
- 5 My house is _____ the park.
- 6 How _____ will it take?

B Write directions for a visitor to:

- 1 the school _____
 - the hotel ______
- 3 the bookshop _____
- 4 the park _____





A Read about paragraphs and look for examples of each piece of information in your Student's Book.

	Λ	
1	\mathbf{T}	1
	•	1

Paragraphs

Long texts are always divided into paragraphs. They help readers to understand the text.

What do they look like?

- Paragraphs always start on a new line.
- They sometimes begin a little way in from the left of the page. This is called an *indent*.
- If there is no indent, there is a line space between paragraphs.

What makes a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one topic or idea.

B $\triangle \triangle$ You are going to read a text about a famous person. First, do the exercise below.

Which of these topics would you expect to find in a text

Now read the text on page 62 of your Student's Book.

- Find these link words and phrases in the text. What do they refer to?
 - 1 The task was impractical
- 3 This successful and famous mathematician ______

2

This great work

Complete these sentences from the text with the link words in the box. Don't look at your Student's Book until you have finished.

		also	and	who	but	which	
1	He is	_ some	etimes	called 'a	al-Basr	i' after h	□ is birthplace Basra in Irac
2	Most of his wo			ost,		_ more th	nan 50 of them have
3	His most famo		k is <i>Ki</i>	taab al	Manaz	zir (Book	of Optics), is
4	He was one of	the mo	ost emi	nent pl	nysicist	zs	ever lived.
5	This great wor	k was t	ranslat	ed into	Latin		_ many other languages.

Lesson 8

Find out about the career of a real person and write about it.

- 1 Make a chart in your copybook like the one on page 63 of your Student's Book.
- 2 Ask somebody if you may ask him/her about his/her career.
- 3 Arrange a time.
- 4 At the interview, write notes in your chart.
- 5 Remember to be polite!
- 6 Bring your chart to the next lesson.

Unit 6

Lesson 9

Hayder is 1

A Read and complete these paragraphs. Write *a, an* or *the* before the nouns where they are needed. If no article is needed, leave a space.

school in 3

Naist 4 school is near

teacher in 2

rayder is serioor is near
⁵ local stadium. Hayder teaches ⁶ maths and likes ⁷ job very
much. He likes ⁸ young people and he is very happy with ⁹ students
in his classes.
Hayder would not like to have 10 job in 11 office. He has 12 friend
who works in 13 office. Hayder's wife works in 14 same office. She says
15 work is very boring.
Complete these sentences with will or be going to.
I see a football match tomorrow with my friends.
The match start at 7 o'clock.
It is an important match and lots of people be there.
I wear a coat because it be cold in the evening.
After the match, we eat in a restaurant because we

Lesson 10

_____ be very hungry.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Think of an imaginary problem to write into an online blog (diary) page. When you have written your blog entry in your notebook, swap with another student and write some advice for your partner's blog entry.

I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father _____ be angry.

Extra activities

A Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

wagescomplaindefinitelyearnopportunitydifficultfacilitiesofficer

]	School is a good	to prepare for a university education.

- 2 At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very ______
- 3 Modern universities have good sports _____.
- 4 If you get a better job, you can _____ more money.
- 5 The _____ in some jobs are not very high.
- 6 Some people _____ that they don't have enough money.
- 7 You can get advice on a good job from a careers ______.
- 8 It is ______ a good idea to study hard for the future.

B Read about Ali's career and answer the questions.

Ali enjoyed primary school very much. He liked the teachers and he liked learning. He learned to read when he was five and he used to read a lot of books at home. However, when he went to secondary school at 12, things changed. He made new friends who didn't like school. Ali wanted to be like them, so he stopped working hard and didn't do his homework.

Ali found the first year easy, but the second year was different. He didn't understand the lessons and he found that he couldn't do the work. His parents were worried about their son. They wanted him to go to university after school so that he could get a good job.

'School is boring,' said Ali. 'I want to leave school at 16 and get a job. That's what my friends are going to do.'

At the end of Ali's second year, the family went on holiday and stayed on a farm. Ali loved helping the farmer with the animals. One day, one of the cows got very sick and the farmer had to call in a vet. Ali talked to the vet about his job and decided that he wanted to become one. 'You'll have to work very hard,' said the vet. 'It's not an easy course at university. And you need good marks in your school exams to get on the course.'

Ali's parents were very pleased. 'You can come to the farm every summer if you work hard,' they said. 'We'll decide at the end of each year. It's up to you.' Ali enjoyed the rest of the holiday, but he was worried about going back to school. He couldn't stop thinking about all the work he would have to do to make up for the past year.

The beginning of Ali's third year at secondary school was very tough and he didn't like it. He had to work very hard to catch up, but by the end of the year he was the best in his class. He knows what he wants to do now. This makes it much easier for him to work hard.

G	Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Each sentence is aba different paragraph.	out
a)	Ali read a lot of books with his teachers at primary school.	
b)	He found the work difficult in his second year at secondary school.	
c)	Ali helped the vet with the animals on the farm.	
d)	Ali's parents decided to come back to the farm every summer.	
e)	Ali enjoyed going back to school.	
D	Answer the questions. Begin with <i>Because</i> . Why did Ali want to leave secondary school?	
b)	Why did Ali's parents want him to go to university?	
c)	Why did a vet come to the farm?	
d)	Why was Ali worried about going back to school for the third year?	
e)	Why is it easier for Ali to work hard now?	



Adjectives from names of countries

If you come from Iraq, your nationality is *Iraqi*. 'Iraqi' is an adjective.

e.g. Iraqi food is very good.

Many adjectives made from the names of countries have these endings, but not all: -n -i -ish -an -ian -ese

Complete the table.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England		France	
The United States		Canada	
Lebanon		Australia	
Egypt		Russia	
Spain		India	
Bahrain		Japan	

Lesson 2

- A Write answers to these questions about yourself and about Iraq.
 - 1 How do you go to school?
 - 2 How do most people travel to work?
 - 3 Do people ever travel to work by boat?

4	On which days are schools closed?	
5	When do most offices and shops open and close?	
B	Use your answers to write a paragraph in your note some customs in Iraq.	book about
A	Read the sentences about each programme on pastudent's Book. Mark them true (T) or false (F).	age 68 of your
	Week 1	
1	The journey starts at Lake Victoria.	
2	John Wilson travels all the way in a boat.	
3	He doesn't complete the journey.	
	Week 2	
4	Alan Bridges climbs Mount Everest.	
5	He only travels on horseback.	
6	He completes the journey.	
	Week 3	
7	The Sahara stretches from the Atlantic to the Red Sea.	
8	Fareed Lafta travels by helicopter.	
9	He starts his journey in Niger.	

B Find these words in the text. What can you replace them wit	h?
--	----

1 exhausted _____

2 unexpected _____

3 views _____

4 rescue _____

Complete the chart. Find the names of continents, waterways, etc. in the text on page 68. Add more examples if you can.

	the?	Examples
continents		Africa, Asia
countries		
waterways (rivers, seas, oceans)		
lakes		
deserts		
mountains		
mountain groups		
cities	-	



Adverbs of manner - single words and phrases

Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens.

They can be single words: slowly, well.

They can be adverbial phrases: by car, on foot, in a friendly way.

Single adverbs of manner often end in 14.

A Complete the paragraphs. Choose the correct adverbs from the box.

clearly carefully slowly loudly politely quickly quietly angrily nervously easily happily in a friendly way in an interesting way in a funny way

1	TV presenters have to speak so that people can understand them
	They should also try to say everything
	Another important thing is that they choose their words
	so that they do not give any incorrect information.
2	On the telephone, you should usually speak so that the
	other person feels comfortable. If the other person is speaking too fast, you can
	say, 'Could you speak more, please?' If they are
	speaking too, you can say, 'I'm afraid I can't hear you. Could
	you speak up, please?'

in our l	ouse read usually after dinner We quietly	
I to t	e Emirates travelled in the holidays by bus	
·	t played music My brother very loudly shouted father angrily at him	
Hisham	patiently had to wait for a long time at the hospital	
	patiently had to wait for a long time at the hospital usually in London to work travel by underground	who live
People		who live

A	Read the dialogues using	g apologetic language.	Choose the
	correct words.		

- 1 Hey! You just knocked my bag on the floor. I'm sorry. / That's OK.
- 2 I'm so sorry for forgetting your birthday. Pardon? / Don't mention it.
- 3 My stomach feels really sore. That's OK. / I'm sorry.
- Would you like some tea? Pardon? / Don't mention it.

 I said, would you like some tea?
- 5 Did you bring the book I asked for? Oh, I'm sorry. / That's OK. I forgot.
- 6 Pardon? I afraid I didn't hear you the first time. That's OK. / Don't mention it. I'll say it again.

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

			sorry	OK	mention	Pardon?	sorry
1	Tea	cher: Do	the activ	ities on	page 17 for	homework	, please.
	Stu	dent:					
	Tea	cher: Page	e 17 for l	nomew	ork, please.		
2	ľm	so	to	hear tl	nat your gra	ndmother is	; ill.
3	The	e cake is a	little dr	y. I'm so	orry.		
	Do	n't	it.				
4	Ou	ch! You're	standing	g on my	toe!		
	Oh	, I'm so _		_!			
5	Sor	ry for bei	ng late.				
	Th	at'e	Ī	was a h	oit late too		



Past simple and present perfect tenses

The past simple tense is used for ...

- events that happened at definite times in the past:
 - I saw him yesterday.
- events that happened over time in the past:
 - I **lived** in that house when I was little.

The present perfect tense is used for ...

- events that began in the past, but not at a definite time: *I have been to England*.
- events that happened in the past and are still continuing:

 I have been in this school for three years.

3	Read sentences A and B and answer the questions.
1	A: I've enjoyed my holiday in London. B: I enjoyed my holiday in London.
	Which person is still in London? Which person has left London?
2	A: Mr Jones lived here for eight years.B: Mr Smith has lived here for eight years.
	Which man does not live here now?
D	Use the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences with the correct tense: past simple or present perfect.
1	My brother in Egypt for two years. (be)
2	When you to Kenya? (go)
3	your pen-friend ever you? (visit)
4	Where you your car last night? (leave)
5	I never a crocodile. (see)

A	Find the answers to these questions about the lists on page 71 of your Student's	
1	Which country is bigger?	
2	Which one has fewest people?	
3	What do they have in common?	_
B	Now read the texts and mark these sent	tences true (T) or false (F).
	Libya	
1	Libya is mostly desert.	
2	It is always very hot there.	
3	There is no agriculture.	
4	It produces oil.	
5	Leptis Magna is a modern city.	
	Sudan	
1	Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean.	
2	The capital is Khartoum.	
3	It gets most of its water from the Blue Nile.	
4	It produces cotton, sugar and gum arabic.	
G	Correct the false sentences.	

O	Find words in the texts to match these definitions,
1	opposite of wide
2	cows
3	very old
4	without mountains
5	things that farmers grow
6	things that a country produces and sells to other countries
7	a factory for changing sugar or oil from their natural state
8	a kind of glue
	mplete the table.
	l Title
_	2 What was the idea behind the Asian Games?
1 (7)	B How many silver medals has Kuwait won?
2	Where were the 1998 Asian Games held?

6 New words _____

A	Use the prompts to write two sentences. The first should be in the past passive and the second should be in the present passive.				
1	new technology / used for extracting oil New technology was used for extracting oil.				
	New technology is used for extracting oil.				
2	eco-friendly cars / invented / to reduce the need for oil				
3	too many / mobile phones / thrown away				
4	oil and gas production / in Europe / increased to meet demand in cold weather				
5	new machinery / delivered / to the factory every month				
6	new phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory				
	1 00				

ŀ	How many cars were produced in Kia's European factory in 2008?
_	Where is Kia's European factory?
- I	How many barrels of oil were produced per day by Iraq in 2006?
ŀ	How many years did it take for the production of oil in Iraq to double?
	n what year were 68 million mobile phones manufactured in India's mobile phone plants?
]	s the number of phones manufactured in India going to rise or fall?

(Lesson 9)

A	Complete	the	table
A	Complete	me	table

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England		Japan	
	French		Spanish
Canada		Qatar	
	Russian		Lebanese

VALUE THE OPPOSITES	0	Write	the	opposites
---------------------	---	-------	-----	-----------

- 1 happily ______
- 2 slowly ______
- 3 badly _____
- 4 comfortably _____
- 5 in a friendly way _____

Change the adjectives in the box to adverbs. Then use them to complete the sentences.

quiet	dangerous	clear	careful
quict	dangerous	Cicai	carciui

- 1 TV presenters have to speak _____.
- 2 When I speak _____, my teachers says, 'Speak up!'
- 3 You should always drive _____.
- 4 If you drive ______, you might have an accident.

	Complete	tho	storytimo	tablo
W	Complete	uic	3tor y tillie	table

1 Title	
2 Characters	
3 What it is about	
4 Why I liked/didn't like the story	
5 New words	

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

alumni complaints assortment exquisite concentrating savour

- 1 The material used to make that jacket is _____.
- 2 Try and ______ the taste of the meal.
- 3 Leena is ______ very hard on her maths homework.
- 4 There were lots of _____ about the lack of food at the party.
- 5 The _____ met every year at the college.
- 6 Could you please provide an ______ of sandwiches?

Unit 7

Extra activities

A Write the words in the box under the correct headings.

desert journey mosque fertile port crops forest horseback farming grassland museum passenger refinery mountain pyramid vegetables

Travel	Geography	Buildings	Agriculture

B	Reading: Read the text and number the paragraph headings in
	the correct order.

Heyerdahl's letter	The journey
Building the boat	Heyerdahl's beliefs

Voyage of survival

Professor Heyerdahl of Norway was a world famous, archaeologist and adventurer. He liked to travel the world, believing that ancient civilizations were probably able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships built by their own hands. He also believed that there had been communication between the three original civilizations in Mesopotamia. Egypt and the Indus Valley (India and Pakistan). To prove this, Heyerdahl decided to build a ship from just reeds and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

During the summer of 1977, Heyerdahl came to Iraq to build a large boat completely of reeds and sail from there towards the Indian Ocean. He built the boat in Qurna, where the Tigris and Euphrates meet. Although Hyerdahl was 63 years old at that time, he engineered the boat himself. Iraqi and foreign workers completed building the boat in two months. It was named *The Tigris*.

On 23 November, 1977, *The Tigris* started its journey into the Shatt-el-Arab carrying eleven people from Iraq, Denmark, America, Mexico, Japan, Italy, the Soviet Union and Norway. The boat reached al Fao and

then entered the Arab Gulf. It carried the flag of the United Nations. On 15 December, 1977, the boat arrived in Bahrain. Then, it sailed into the Arabian Sea, which is part of the Indian Ocean. It went around the Arabian Peninsula and the wind drifted the ship towards the island of Socotra south of Yemen, but they were not allowed to stop there because of the wars in the area. Docking in Djibouti on 3 April 1978, Heyerdahl decided to burn the reed ship in protest against the wars in the Middle East.

Heyerdahl sent an open letter to the UN Secretary General on 3 April, 1978. It reads:

'Our voyage has been into the past to study the qualities of a prehistoric type of vessel (boat) built upon ancient Sumerian principles. But it has also been a voyage into the future to prove that no space is too restricted for peaceful survival for everyone. When we used the reed ship we knew we would either sink or survive together. We need intelligent collaboration to save ourselves and our common civilization instead of making it a sinking ship.'

1	Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?			
2	What does he think about ancient civilizations?			
3	What does he decide to do? Why?			
4	Which flag did the boat carry?			
5	How long did it take to build <i>The Tigris</i> ?			
6	Who helped Heyerdahl to build <i>The Tigris</i> ?			
7	Was he allowed to dock in Yemen? Why/Why not?			
8	How many explorers travelled with Heyerdahl?			
9	Do you think the voyage was successful?			
10	Summarize what Heyerdahl is trying to say in his letter to the UN Secretary General			

D	Put these	phrases in	order to	make	sentences.
		p	0.0.0.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

1 in the park I'm in the evening to walk going
2 his homework sometimes in the morning My brother does
3 usually get ready I for school quickly in the morning
4 slowly this morning My father to school drove

Check your progress

Test A – Listening and Grammar

Listen to Tariq Radhi give a talk to some students about his job.

A	🞧 🚳 Listen again and note down:
	2 animals
	2 habitats
	2 jobs
	1 place of education
	2 countries
	1 nationality
	2 ways of travelling
B	Complete the sentences with a, an or the.
1	There were no chairs, so we have to sit on floor.
2	Could you close door, please?
3	Do that activity again. You have made mistake.
4	We live in flat in the city centre.
5	Have you ever read English book?

were / born / you / where / ?	
doing / what / were / you / before / famous / became / you /)
life / changed / what / your / ?	
happy / you / your / now / work / with / are / ?	
Tick ✓ the correct sentences. Cross X the incorrect serewrite them using the correct form of <i>going to</i> .	ntences
	entences
Where are you going to live when you are older?	entences
Where are you going to live when you are older? He are going to be a doctor when he's older.	entence:
Where are you going to live when you are older?	entences
Where are you going to live when you are older? He are going to be a doctor when he's older. Are you going to buy that T-shirt?	entences
Where are you going to live when you are older? He are going to be a doctor when he's older. Are you going to buy that T-shirt? They is going to spend the weekend with their grandparents.	entences
Where are you going to live when you are older? He are going to be a doctor when he's older. Are you going to buy that T-shirt? They is going to spend the weekend with their grandparents.	entences

Check your progress

Test B – Reading

- A You are going to read two articles from a newspaper.
 What three things should you do first? Complete the sentences to show you know.
 - 1 Look at the p_____.
 - 2 Look at the h_____.
 - 3 Look at the t______ sentences.
- **B** Look at the three things from Exercise A in the newspaper articles. Then put the words and phrases in the box under the right heading.

a little girl airport television studio sports star missing police lunch stadium security guard

Newspaper article 1

Newspaper article 2

Daily Arab News

August 17 Issue: 547

SPORTS STAR ARRIVES IN CAIRO



Report by Hussan Mustafa Wissam Taha, who plays for Al Kahraba football club, arrived in Cairo yesterday for a short visit.

He spoke to reporters at the airport. He said: 'I'm very happy to be in this beautiful country. I would like to play for an Egyptian club in the future.'

He then went to the television studio. He spoke to Mohammed Fuad about his life and his hopes for the future.

He visited the offices of the Egyptian Football Association for lunch. He talked to some famous Egyptian footballers about football in the Arab World.

In the afternoon, he went to the main football stadium. He taught football skills to a group of young footballers. They were the winners of a sports competition earlier in the year.

In the evening he went back to the airport. He took a plane to Iraq.

POLICE FIND GIRL AFTER THREE HOURS



Report by Ibrahim Ali
Reem Kamal went missing during a family
shopping trip to the shopping mall yesterday
afternoon. She was shopping with her mother
and father and her two sisters.

It all started at 4.15 p.m. 'One minute she was there and the next minute she was gone,' said her mother, Huda. 'We looked everywhere for her.'

Huda told the security guards. They put out a message, but nobody found her. 'I wasn't worried at first,' said Salim, one of the guards. 'Children go missing all the time, but they always turn up after a few minutes.'

The guards called the police. 'We searched the mall for three hours,' said Police Inspector Raad, 'but we didn't find her.'

Then Policewoman Amna Ibrahim heard a noise. 'It was coming from a large cleaning cupboard,' she said. 'I tried to open the cupboard, but it was locked.' She called Salim and he unlocked the door. Reem was inside.

'I went through the door because I thought it was the toilet,' Reem told our reporter. 'The door closed behind me and I couldn't open it. I shouted, but nobody could hear me.'

Reem Kamal was home with her family last night. 'I will always tell my mother where I am going in future,' she said.

G	Read the first article on page 105 and answer these questions.				
1	When did Wissam Taha arrive in Cairo?				
2	What three places did he visit?				
3	When did he leave?				
O	Read the article again. Think carefully and answer these questions.				
1	Where does Hussan Mustafa work?				
2	Is Al Kahraba an Egyptian club?				
3	How long did Wissam stay in Cairo?				
4	Who did he teach at the stadium?				
5	How did he leave Egypt?				
3	Read the second newspaper article on page 105. Write short answers to each of the questions.				
1	Where did this happen?				
2	When did it start?				
3	Who was Reem with?				
4	Who called the police?				
5	Who found Reem?				
6	Where was Reem found?				
7	Where was Reem last night?				

0	Read the article again. Write a letter in the box to match
	the questions to the answers.

1	Why did the guards put out a message?	
2	Why wasn't Salim worried?	
3	Why did the guards call the police?	
4	Why did the policewoman try to open the cupboard?	
5	Why didn't the policewoman open the cupboard?	
6	Why did Reem go into the cupboard?	
7	Why didn't she come out of the cupboard?	

- a) Because children always turn up after a few minutes.
- b) Because it was locked.
- c) Because Huda told them about Reem.
- d) Because she heard a noise.
- e) Because she thought it was the toilet.
- f) Because the door locked behind her.
- g) Because they didn't find her.

Ch	eck your progress Test C - Writing
	You are going to write ONE of the following:
	Either: A simple event that happened to you.
	Or An imaginary story (based on something you have read or seen on TV).
	Or A clear description of a friend.
	Before you write, you will prepare for writing using Writing Tips 1 – 4. You will be given 80% of the marks for the preparation.
A	Writing Tip 1: Choose the topic and make a plan. Write it here:

B Writing Tip 2: Write a summary with topic sentences. Write the topic sentences in the first column of the table below.

Information (note form)
Huda's appearance –
quite tall, long black hair,
green eyes
Huda's strengths at school —
maths, science, history
Not so good at art, English

Writing Tip 3: Make notes of information for each paragraph. Put the notes in the second column of the table on page 109. Put each note on a separate line.	
Writing Tip 4: Make each note into a complete sentence. Write them out below.	
Example 1:	
My friend Huda is very clever and always looks nice.	
She is quite tall with long black hair. She has	
beautiful green eyes.	
Example 2:	
Huda does well at school. She's really good at maths,	
science and history. She's weaker at art and English.	
I sometimes help her with her homework.	
Paragraph 1:	
Paragraph 2:	
8F	

Paragraph 4:	

- E Write a first draft of your text in your notebook.
- Correct and improve your draft. Join some of the sentences. Use some pronouns.
- **G** Write your final text.

Key words

(n) = noun (v) = verb (adj) = adjective (pl) = plural (pt) = past tense

Unit 1

artistic

bakery (bakeries pl)

big (bigger / biggest)

car park

cheap (cheaper / cheapest)

curly (curlier / curliest)

dangerous (more dangerous / most

dangerous)

escalator

expensive (less expensive / least expensive

/ more expensive / most expensive)

fat (fatter / fattest)

friendly (friendlier / friendliest)

hard working

helpful (more helpful / most helpful)

information desk

kind (kinder / kindest)

musical (adj)

queue (n)

queue (v)

safe (safer / safest)

security guard

short (shorter / shortest)

small (smaller / smallest)

sporty

straight (straighter / straightest)

supermarket

talkative

tall (taller / tallest)

thin (thinner / thinnest)

Unit 2

adventure

beach

blanket weaving

camping

characters

comedy

dislike

don't like

ending

enjoy

crijoy

episode

especially

event

extremely

fiction

fishing

graduation

hate

hobby (hobbies pl)

horror

interview

jewellery-making

like

love

novel

picnic

sailing

survivor

swimming

tragically

travel (adj)

Key words

Unit 3

afraid of

area

beautiful (more beautiful / most

beautiful)

better

birth rate

cold (colder / coldest)

deer

dive

domestic

don't mind

dry

falcon

fawn

feel

fly (n)

government

habitat

hot

huge

increases

large

life expectancy

likely

mosquito

natural

nature

necessity

need

neither

population

questionnaire

spider

traditional

useful

wet

wildlife

Unit 4

attention

experiences

gist

happen (happened pt)

headline

important

information

logical

loud (louder / loudest)

loudly

paragraph

pardon

repeat

repetition

slow (slower / slowest)

slowly

summary

surprised

title

topic sentence

understand

Unit 5

a few

advert (advertisement)

arts

badminton

baseball

basketball

business

cartoons

editor

fashion

favourite

feature

minister

most

opinions

prefer

programme

report

reporter

reviews

running

score

section

some

sports

table tennis

tennis

Unit 6

architect

art

astronaut

author

career plan

decorator

dentist

designer

doctor

education

footballer

future

go past

go to

history

how far

maths

mechanic

next to

past the

photographer

pilot

science

straight on

teacher

turn left

turn right

university

vet

virtual learning

Unit 7

by boat by bus by plane by rickshaw carefully closed customs Egypt

every day every year France happily how often

England

Japan Lebanon often on foot

on horseback

open quietly ride bicycles souvenir transport

travel Turkey

the Underground (n)

usually walk

Unit 8

air-conditioned as a result camel dashed disadvantage environment

extra
feeling
hunt (v)
in the winter

learn (learned or learnt pt)

mean (v)
meaning
missing
nevertheless
one day
phone (v)
protected

rare revise

ride (rode *pt*) suddenly that afternoon

tour unusual

work (worked *pt*)

Notes

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